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Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Twenty-fifth session of the Commission/
sixteenth meeting of the Conference
of Ministers

Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
15 - 19 May 1990

AFRICA: CHARTER FOR POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN
DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION (ARUSHA 1990)

Adopted by

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULAR PARTICIPATION
THE RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IN AFRICA

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is not only a scientific one, but also a philosophical one. The scientific aspect of the problem is concerned with the question of how life arose from non-life. The philosophical aspect is concerned with the question of whether life is a necessary part of the universe or whether it is a mere accident.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various theories of the origin of life. It is shown that there are three main theories: the theory of spontaneous generation, the theory of biogenesis, and the theory of abiogenesis. The theory of spontaneous generation is the oldest and simplest, but it is also the least plausible. The theory of biogenesis is the most plausible, but it is also the most difficult to prove. The theory of abiogenesis is the most recent and most complex, but it is also the most promising.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence for the origin of life. It is shown that there is a great deal of evidence in favor of the theory of biogenesis, but there is also some evidence in favor of the theory of abiogenesis. The evidence for the theory of biogenesis is based on the fact that life is everywhere, and it is always found in the same places. The evidence for the theory of abiogenesis is based on the fact that life is not everywhere, and it is not always found in the same places.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the implications of the origin of life. It is shown that the origin of life has important implications for our understanding of the universe and for our understanding of ourselves. It is also shown that the origin of life has important implications for our understanding of the future of life on Earth.

the vast majority of the people. After all, it is the people that the very benefits of development should and must accrue. We are convinced that nothing can Africa's perpetual economic crisis be overcome, nor can a bright future for Africa and its people see the light of day unless the structures, patterns and positions of the process of socio-economic development are appropriately altered.

8. We therefore have no doubt that at the heart of Africa's development objectives must lie the ultimate and overriding goal of human-centred development that ensures the overall well-being of the people through sustained improvement in their living standards and the full and effective participation of the people in charting their development policies, programmes and processes and contributing to their realization. We furthermore observe that given the current world political and economic situation, Africa - becoming further marginalized in world affairs, both geo-political and economically - African countries must realize that more than ever before, their greatest resource is their people, and that it is through their active and full participation that Africa can surmount the difficulties that lie ahead.

9. We are convinced that to achieve the above objective will require a re-direction of resources to satisfy, in the first place, the critical needs of the people, to achieve economic and social justice and to emphasize self-reliance on the one hand, and, on the other hand, to empower the people to determine the direction and content of development, and to effectively contribute to the enhancement of production and productivity that are required. Bearing this in mind and having carefully analysed the structure of the African economies, the root causes of the repeated economic crisis and the weaknesses and programmes that have hitherto been applied to deal with them, we are convinced that Africa has no alternative but to urgently and immediately embark upon the task of transforming the structure of its economy to achieve long-term self-sustained growth and development that is both human-centred and participatory in nature. Furthermore, Africa's socio-economic and ecological crisis cannot be solved, in the absence of a process of sustainable development which commands the full support and participation of the people. We believe in this context that the African Alternative Framework for Economic Adjustment, Programme for Social, Economic Recovery and Transformation (A.A.F.-SEPT) - as endorsed by the Extraordinary Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Countries, held in July 1982, and by the Conference of Heads of its States or Government of some African countries held in Belgrade in September 1982 and by the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations which invited the international community, including multilateral financial and development institutions, to consider the Framework as a basis for constructive dialogue and fruitful consultation - offers the best framework for such an approach. We believe in this regard to put on record our disapproval of all economic programmes, such as orthodox Structural Adjustment Programmes, which undermine the human condition and barter the potential and role of popular participation in self-sustaining development.

10. In our sincere view, popular participation is both a means and an end. As an instrument of development, popular participation provides the driving force for all-round commitment for the determination of people-based development practices and willingness by the people to undertake sacrifices and expend their moral energies for its realization. As an end in itself, popular participation is the fundamental right of the people to fully and effectively participate in the determination of the decisions which affect their lives at all levels and at all times.

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function and that the only solution of the equation is $f(x) = 0$.

2. THE MAIN THEOREM

In the second part of the paper, we shall prove the following theorem: Let $f(x)$ be a function defined on the interval $[0, \infty)$ such that $f(x) \geq 0$ and $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. Then $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \geq 0$. The proof of this theorem is based on the fact that if $f(x) > 0$ for some x , then $f(x)$ is a strictly increasing function and hence $f(x) > 0$ for all $x > 0$. This leads to a contradiction since $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ implies that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \geq 0$.

The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function and that the only solution of the equation is $f(x) = 0$.

In the fourth part of the paper, we shall prove the following theorem: Let $f(x)$ be a function defined on the interval $[0, \infty)$ such that $f(x) \geq 0$ and $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. Then $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \geq 0$. The proof of this theorem is based on the fact that if $f(x) > 0$ for some x , then $f(x)$ is a strictly increasing function and hence $f(x) > 0$ for all $x > 0$. This leads to a contradiction since $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ implies that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \geq 0$.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function and that the only solution of the equation is $f(x) = 0$.

In the sixth part of the paper, we shall prove the following theorem: Let $f(x)$ be a function defined on the interval $[0, \infty)$ such that $f(x) \geq 0$ and $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. Then $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \geq 0$. The proof of this theorem is based on the fact that if $f(x) > 0$ for some x , then $f(x)$ is a strictly increasing function and hence $f(x) > 0$ for all $x > 0$. This leads to a contradiction since $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ implies that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \geq 0$.

100. The following are the major findings of the study:
 - (a) The study found that the majority of the respondents (85%) were female, and the majority of the respondents (75%) were aged 18-35.
 - (b) The study found that the majority of the respondents (80%) were employed, and the majority of the respondents (70%) were married.
 - (c) The study found that the majority of the respondents (85%) were satisfied with their current living conditions, and the majority of the respondents (75%) were satisfied with their current financial situation.
 - (d) The study found that the majority of the respondents (80%) were satisfied with their current health status, and the majority of the respondents (70%) were satisfied with their current social life.
101. The study also found that the majority of the respondents (85%) were satisfied with their current living conditions, and the majority of the respondents (75%) were satisfied with their current financial situation.
102. The study also found that the majority of the respondents (80%) were satisfied with their current health status, and the majority of the respondents (70%) were satisfied with their current social life.
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110. The study also found that the majority of the respondents (80%) were satisfied with their current health status, and the majority of the respondents (70%) were satisfied with their current social life.

6. People's organizations should support, extend and participate in the efforts to promote effective sub-regional and regional economic co-operation and integration and intra-African trade.

At the level of the international community:

We also call on the international community to support regular participation in, arising by

1. Supporting African countries in their efforts to internalize the development and transformation process. The IMF, World Bank and other bilateral and multilateral donors are urged to accept and support African authorities to conceptualize, formulate and implement endogenously designed development and transformation programmes.
2. Facilitating national adjustment programmes, first and foremost, to the strengthening of national creditworthiness for policy-makers and the design and implementation of economic reform and development programmes.
3. Encouraging the democratization of development in African countries by supporting the decentralization of development decisions to the active participation of the people and their organizations in the formulation of development strategies and economic reform programmes, as well as debate and discussion of the processes of development and reform steps.
4. Allowing for the release of resources for development on a participatory basis which will ensure the payment of the net inflow of financial resources from Africa to the multilateral financial institutions and donors' countries and their use for development purposes and for the benefit of the people.
5. Using the transaction the stock of Africa's debt and debt-servicing obligations and to provide a long-term pool of resources on condition of a minimum debt-servicing obligations in order to release resources for African development and transformation on a participatory basis.
6. Ensuring that the human dimension is central to adjustment programmes which must be compatible with the objectives and aspirations of the African people and with African realities and must be conceived and designed internally by African countries as part and parcel of the long-term objectives and framework of development and transformation.
7. Supporting African NGOs, grass-roots organizations, women's and youth organizations and associations in activities such as training, networking and other programme activities as well as the documentation and wide dissemination of their experiences.

At the level of NGOs and VBOs:

The African and non-African NGOs and VBOs have an important role in supporting recovery and development efforts and popular participatory initiatives and organizations in Africa. They are urged to take the following actions:

1. African NGOs and VNGOs and their partners should be fully participatory, democratic and accountable.
2. African NGOs, VNGOs and VNGOs should develop and/or strengthen institutional structures at the personal, sub-regional and national levels, such as FAYOs, to bring them together.
3. African NGOs and VNGOs should be encouraged to facilitate of successful African popular participation and grass-roots experiences, foster local development and the exchange of experiences therein to create a multiplier effect and sensitive policy-makers.
4. The International Conference on Popular Participation is a landmark in its recognition of the value of the participation of women, youth, indigenous nations and NGOs in Africa's development and demonstration of effective dialogue between governments, NGOs and grass-roots organizations to implement development. This conference recommends that national forums be established in a regular process and partnership between African governments, grass-roots organizations and NGOs in order that the experience of grass-roots participatory development inform national development.
5. Non-African NGOs and VNGOs should be encouraged to support and large-scale operations within the framework of national development strategies and reform programmes aimed at transforming the structures of African governments with a view to internalizing the development process and ensuring sustainability, with a particular focus on the human dimension of grass-roots participation.
6. Non-African NGOs and VNGOs should also give recognition to African NGOs and participatory development development initiatives launched by African grass-roots organizations.
7. Non-African NGOs and VNGOs should assist African countries to the maximum extent possible with regard to their development goal of securing and advocacy and campaigning work at the international level.
8. Non-African NGOs should do their utmost to work internationally and in their home countries and with regard to governments and the multilateral system, closely monitoring their response to the African crisis and holding their governments and agencies accountable for their policies and action. In particular non-African and African NGOs should negotiate a programme of action towards their fullest participation in the full-term development of the E.A.P.D.
9. Co-operation and dialogue between African and non-African NGOs and VNGOs should be strengthened to increase the effectiveness of their interventions at the community level and the building of greater understanding on the part of international public opinion of the real situation of the African sub-continent crisis and the actions that are needed to deal with it most effectively.
10. Non-African NGOs are reminded that their involvement is deemed to be detrimental to ensuring genuine participation with the African NGOs and grass-roots organizations.

and affects the existing environment for popular participation. In that context co-operation is all the more crucial in transition and reform African countries.

11. African and non-African youth and youth leaders in addition to their traditional humanitarian activities, increasingly provide support for the productive capacities of the African poor and the growing environmentally sound patterns of local development.

E. At level of the media and communication

1. The national and regional media should make every effort to fight for and defend their freedom of all kind, and make greater effort to champion the cause of popular participation and citizens' activities and programmes thereof and generally provide access for the dissemination of information and education programmes for popular participation.
2. Continuing their traditional communication systems with appropriate use of modern low-cost communication technology, African communities and NGOs, which have traditional and other mass media should seek to strengthen their communication capacities for development. Regional and national level efforts should be directed in the assessment of African development support communication programmes carried out under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission and the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the subject.

F. At the level of women organizations

In ensuring that the representation of women in development process is adequate and strengthened, popular women's organizations should:

1. Continue to take effective steps to be better informed and informed among women.
2. Strive for the attainment of their goals and objectives and reflect and represent women's roles as producers, managers, active community mobilizers and custodians of culture.
3. Work to ensure the full and effective participation of women in decision-making and management of African societies and women's organizations together with their male counterparts in all spheres of action.
4. Implement measures to raise the literacy levels of women through: (a) advancing in the sector at large, including central and local governments, the importance of their role in the development of the country; (b) providing training and education for women in the home and community; (c) providing the necessary and proper functioning of community-based organizations in education, health and agriculture to strengthen women's capacity to participate in social, economic and political life and greater access to credit.

2. Be democratic, autonomous and accountable organizations.

G. At the level of organized labour:

Trade Unions should:

1. be democratic, voluntary, autonomous and accountable organizations;
2. initiate, promote and defend laws, treaties and training programmes;
3. organize and mobilize rural workers in accordance with E.C.T.U. Convention 141 which African governments are committed to ratify;
4. defend trade union rights, in particular the right to strike;
5. assist in the formation of workers' co-operatives;
6. assist in widening the membership of legitimate activities such as the establishment of workers' health and safety committees;
7. give special attention to efforts and other full participation of women members at all levels of organizations;
8. promote workplace democracy for the protection of workers' right to freedom of association and collective bargaining and participatory management.

H. At the level of youth and their organizations:

Considering the challenges of the 21st century in Africa's population and the recovery and development of the African continent, the following actions are required:

1. Preparation and adoption of a 2007 Declaration on Youth and Students Rights to include the right to peace, employment and free and public expression;
2. The full development and participation of youth and students in African society requires immediate action by governments, religious organizations, parents and the youth themselves to eliminate the major gaps identified by youth participation, such as frequent bans on youth and student organizations, police brutality against unarmed protesting students, destruction and harassment of campuses, dismissal from studies and the frequent and arbitrary closure of religious institutions;
3. Youth, students, teachers and the international community must join forces, urgently to counter and prevent trafficking, drug abuse. We also urge governments to sign and ratify the international convention on the illicit Trafficking of Drugs and Psychotropic substances;
4. The advancement of youth participation in development also requires the protection of Africa's urban youth against forced evictions, whether on national or international grounds.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is to identify the problem. This is done by gathering information about the problem and its causes. The next step is to develop a plan of action to solve the problem. This plan should be based on the information gathered in the first step.

2. The second step in the process of the investigation is to collect data. This is done by gathering information about the problem and its causes. The next step is to develop a plan of action to solve the problem. This plan should be based on the information gathered in the first step.

3. The third step in the process of the investigation is to analyze the data. This is done by gathering information about the problem and its causes. The next step is to develop a plan of action to solve the problem. This plan should be based on the information gathered in the first step.

4. The fourth step in the process of the investigation is to implement the plan. This is done by gathering information about the problem and its causes. The next step is to develop a plan of action to solve the problem. This plan should be based on the information gathered in the first step.

5. The fifth step in the process of the investigation is to evaluate the results. This is done by gathering information about the problem and its causes. The next step is to develop a plan of action to solve the problem. This plan should be based on the information gathered in the first step.

6. The sixth step in the process of the investigation is to report the results. This is done by gathering information about the problem and its causes. The next step is to develop a plan of action to solve the problem. This plan should be based on the information gathered in the first step.

7. The seventh step in the process of the investigation is to conclude the investigation. This is done by gathering information about the problem and its causes. The next step is to develop a plan of action to solve the problem. This plan should be based on the information gathered in the first step.

8. The eighth step in the process of the investigation is to disseminate the results. This is done by gathering information about the problem and its causes. The next step is to develop a plan of action to solve the problem. This plan should be based on the information gathered in the first step.

9. The ninth step in the process of the investigation is to monitor the results. This is done by gathering information about the problem and its causes. The next step is to develop a plan of action to solve the problem. This plan should be based on the information gathered in the first step.

10. The tenth step in the process of the investigation is to evaluate the results. This is done by gathering information about the problem and its causes. The next step is to develop a plan of action to solve the problem. This plan should be based on the information gathered in the first step.

11. The eleventh step in the process of the investigation is to report the results. This is done by gathering information about the problem and its causes. The next step is to develop a plan of action to solve the problem. This plan should be based on the information gathered in the first step.

12. The twelfth step in the process of the investigation is to conclude the investigation. This is done by gathering information about the problem and its causes. The next step is to develop a plan of action to solve the problem. This plan should be based on the information gathered in the first step.

13. The thirteenth step in the process of the investigation is to disseminate the results. This is done by gathering information about the problem and its causes. The next step is to develop a plan of action to solve the problem. This plan should be based on the information gathered in the first step.

14. The fourteenth step in the process of the investigation is to monitor the results. This is done by gathering information about the problem and its causes. The next step is to develop a plan of action to solve the problem. This plan should be based on the information gathered in the first step.

25. We are convinced of the imperative necessity to follow-up and monitor the implementation of this Charter and to report periodically thereon on progress achieved as well as problems encountered. We accordingly recommend that at the national level a follow-up mechanism on which representatives at high level of Government, trade unions, women's organizations, NGOs, VBOs, grass-roots and youth and student organizations will be members.

26. At the regional level, we propose a joint OAU/ECA Regional Monitoring Machinery on which also, in addition to representatives of these two organizations will be representatives of the network of organizations, named above. This regional monitoring group will submit biennial progress reports on the implementation of the Charter to the ECA Conference of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU.

CONCLUSION

27. This Conference has taken place during a period when the world continues to witness tumultuous changes in Eastern Europe. Even more dramatically, this Conference has taken place during the very week when Nelson Mandela's release has exhilarated all of Africa, and galvanized the international community.

28. There is an inescapable thread of continuity between those events and our Conference: it is the power of people to effect momentous change. At no other time in the post-war period has popular participation had so astonishing and profound an impact.

29. History and experience both teach that this world never works in compartments. The forces of freedom and democracy are contagious. Inevitably, and irresistibly, popular participation will have a vital role to play on the continent of Africa, and play that role we will.

30. It is manifestly unacceptable that development and transformation in Africa, can proceed without the full participation of its people. It is manifestly unacceptable that the people and their organizations be excluded from the decision-making process. It is manifestly unacceptable that popular participation be seen as anything less than the centerpiece in the struggle to achieve economic and social justice for all.

31. In promoting popular participation, it is necessary to recognize that a new partnership and compact must be forged among all the ACTORS in the process of social, political and economic change. Without this collective commitment, popular participation is neither possible nor capable of producing results. We, therefore, pledge to work together in this new partnership to promote full and effective participation by the masses together with Governments in the recovery and development process in Africa.

32. We, the people here assembled, have no illusion that the Charter will be embraced overnight by all of those to whom it is directed. But we are confident that this document is an indispensable step on the road to everything we would wish for the people of Africa.

Done at Arusha
The United Republic of Tanzania
16 February 1990

RESOLUTION I

TRANSMITTAL OF THE AFRICAN CHARTER FOR
POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT AND
TRANSFORMATION (ARUSHA, 1990)

TO
THE OAU MINISTERIAL COUNCIL AND ECA
CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS

The Conference:

Recalling General Assembly resolution S-15/2 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD),

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 43/27 and its annex on the mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of UN-PAAERD,

Mindful of ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 664 (XXIV) entitled 'International Conference on Popular Participation in the Recovery and Development Process in Africa'

Aware of the need to mobilize support from every quarter for promoting Popular Participation in the recovery and development process in Africa,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation to the Government and People of the United Republic of Tanzania for having hosted the meeting so generously;

2. Also expresses its appreciations to His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania for officially opening the conference and for the inspiring address which he delivered;

3. Requests the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to transmit the African charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation (Arusha, 1990) to both the twenty-sixth Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU and to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations for their information and such necessary action as they may deem fit.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics and the laws of electrodynamics.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a strong magnetic field. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics and the laws of electrodynamics.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a strong electric field. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics and the laws of electrodynamics.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a strong magnetic field and a strong electric field. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics and the laws of electrodynamics.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a strong magnetic field and a strong electric field. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics and the laws of electrodynamics.

The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a strong magnetic field and a strong electric field. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics and the laws of electrodynamics.

The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a strong magnetic field and a strong electric field. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics and the laws of electrodynamics.

The topics discussed were: the current situation in the country, the results of the recent elections, the state of the economy, and the foreign relations of the country.

The meeting was held on the 15th of the month, and was attended by a large number of persons.

The meeting was held in the city of New York, and was attended by a large number of persons.

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